

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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CONDITIONS.

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From the N. York Observer & Chronicle.

RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY.

It was reserved for the year 1826, to witness the breaking off of the last hold of Spanish tyranny from Continental America, in the surrender of the fortress of Callao, on the 23d of January. The new Republics of the South, viz. Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Chili, Bolivia, and the United Provinces of La Plata including Buenos Ayres, being thus freed from their long conflict with the mother country, have made advances in enlightened liberty, and in whatever ennobles humanity, equal to the most sanguine expectation of any reflecting man. It was impossible in the nature of things, that communities so long debased by a cruel despotism, should stand forth at once in the attitude of nations completely emancipated. Accordingly, from Colombia and Guatemala we have heard of intestine divisions which threatened the public peace; from Bolivia, of symptoms unfavourable to the triumph of liberal principles; from Chili, of a mutiny in the garrison of Chilee, by which that Island was rendered a temporary scene of rebellion and opposition to the government of the country. We have heard, that Bolivar himself, "the founder of South American liberty," had conceived the ambitious design of assuming the supreme authority of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru—thus destroying for ever the fair fame of his former achievements in defence of the rights of man. This last rumour, we are persuaded is incorrect; and as to other unpromising appearances in these Republics, let it be noted that hitherto they have uniformly resulted favourably; and that even the disorders of Colombia, the most threatening of them all, are vanishing at the approach of the Liberator. One of the last accounts from that country informs, that as he approached Bogota, "tranquility was restored in all the towns through which he passed."

The war which commenced near the close of 1825, between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, has been continued to the present time. While the Brazilian fleet has maintained a blockade of the river La Plata, to the no small injury of the trade of Buenos Ayres, the Patriots have held possession of a great part of Banda Oriental, the province in dispute. But in this respect there has been no material change during the year; the Orientalists having already expelled the Brazilians from their territories, except Monte Video and its vicinity, when the Buenos Ayreans espoused their cause. A report has just reached us, in a letter from Santos, dated 16th of September, that a serious engagement had recently taken place between the Buenos Ayrean troops and the Brazilians near Monte Video, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 1700 men as prisoners, besides killed and wounded. What reliance is to be placed upon this report, we know not.

The Congress of Panama was installed on the 22d of June; and on the 15th of July, a treaty of league and friendship was formed between the Republics there represented, by which they pledged to each other their mutual aid against foreign oppression, and against all who wish to usurp their dear bought rights. This resolution, so honorably conceived and so publicly declared, we regard as one of the greatest securities to the continuance of their freedom: for it will operate not only as a defence against the interference of foreign powers, but will give energy to the principles of freedom in the Republics themselves. Soon after the date of this transaction, the Congress removed to Acapulco in Mexico, and afterwards to Tucubaya, in the vicinity of the capital, where the ministers from other countries were expected to assemble.

In Mexico, a law has recently been passed,

prohibiting the importation of slaves: or as some accounts have it, abolishing slavery altogether. Whichever the case may be, it is an omen of good to the nation. In Colombia, previous to the year just terminated, measure had been adopted for the speedy emancipation of every slave in the land; and in Peru it had been decreed that the long afflicted Indians should be freed from the exactions which Spanish tyranny had imposed, and be subject to no more taxes, tythes, and tasks, than were shared by other citizens. In Buenos Ayres, not only a free toleration of religion is enjoyed, but what indicates still more the liberal principles which prevail, a Protestant clergyman from the United States, [Rev. Theophilus Parvin] has within the past year been elected to a professorship in the University. In Colombia a national Bible Society has been formed, and is supported by some of the leading officers of the government. The Congress of Mexico—a country which has been considered more effectually under the influence of Popery than any other on this side the Atlantic—did not hesitate to declare in reference to a Circular issued some two years since by the Pope, with the hope of restoring them to the allegiance of Spain, that "in case any disturber of the public peace should arise, of whatever class, rank or condition, and under what pretext soever, the government will know how to make itself respected, and to use the sword of justice in its own defence."

The United States have advanced with their usual astonishing rapidity, in population, in wealth, in knowledge, in reputation abroad, and in happiness at home. It is true, as it always has been and will be, that particular classes of our citizens have laboured under embarrassments; but these are scarcely to be named, in contrast with the general prosperity. Even the "disastrous speculations in cotton" which have been the ruin of many, especially in this city, and cannot be approved either by the Christian or man of true worldly wisdom, have probably increased the wealth of the country at large. An advance in the price of such an article, is to the growers attended with certain profit, without the possibility of loss. It is only when the depreciation takes place, that loss is incurred, and then it falls exclusively upon the holder, [except in case of his failure while indebted to the former owner.] Now as the great amount of cotton in the market had been transferred to English hands while the price remained good, England has been the loser in the general transaction, and America the gainer.

England too has suffered severely by speculations of another kind. In the course of 1823, 1824, and the early part of 1825, her capitalists adventured not less than \$137,000,000 in loans to foreign countries, chiefly those which were struggling into being as independent nations. The consequence is, that taking the price of foreign bonds as they stood in the London money market a few months since, a dead loss has been experienced to England, of eighty-five million, four hundred and twenty three thousand dollars!

The cordial feeling which has existed of late between the United States and Great Britain, is at present slightly interrupted by the order in Council of July 27th, prohibiting American vessels from trading directly with British West India Colonies, and also with the Colonies in Africa, Ceylon, and New-Holland. This sudden and unexpected measure will probably be followed by an Act of Congress, refusing admission into our ports, of all British vessels from said Colonies; and thus the inconvenience will be in some measure reciprocated. It were better to contend in affording mutual accommodation and kindness.

The question of boundaries between the State of Maine and the British possessions adjacent, is still undecided; and so widely do the views of the two governments differ concerning them, that it is not easy to see in what manner they can be amicably adjusted. Not that we suppose a war is about to result from this controversy—or from the restrictions upon our trade—or from the fortifications erecting on the Canada frontiers, any more than from those on the Chesapeake Bay. We believe that both governments know too well what concerns their own best interests, to engage in a perilous conduct with each other, unless driven to it by stern necessity.

The British National Debt, which on the 5th of January, 1819, was £832,136,445, has since been increased, during a time of profound peace, to about £900,000,000, equal to four thousand million dollars! The interest alone, at the be-

ginning of the past year was at the rate of \$129,658,842 per annum, or more than six times the annual expenditure of the United States, including the interest of our national debt.

In the death of the Emperor Alexander, which has been announced within the past year, Russia has experienced a severe loss. He had his faults, it is true; but Nicholas has more. If Alexander was persuaded to withdraw his patronage from the National Bible Society, Nicholas has annihilated it. If Alexander was despotic, so is Nicholas—if ambitious, Nicholas is more so. His war with the Persians was undertaken, so far as is known, without any just cause. His troops attacked a body of them near the river Chamora, on the 2d of September, twenty-six days previous to a declaration of war, and defeated them with the loss of 1000 men. Another engagement took place on the 25th of the same month, in which the Persians were defeated with the loss of 1100 prisoners, besides killed and wounded. Accounts from Poland, of October 26th, state that the Russian troops were collecting in great numbers on the Persian frontiers, and that the Emperor intended to conclude every thing in a single day. That is, as we understand it—intended in a single battle to secure the dominion of a large section of the Persian territory.

The difficulties which have so long been the subject of negotiation between Russia and Turkey, were finally settled at Ackerman on the 5th of October,—the latter power acceding to the demands of the former, by granting it the free navigation of the Black Sea, placing Serbia under its protection, and making certain changes in the government of Walachia and Moldavia, favourable to the happiness of the people and the influence of Russia.

Of Austria, degraded as she is, we have one thing to record among the transactions of the past year, which would be worthy of a nation far higher in the scale of intelligence, liberty and religion. It is a decree of the government, publicly declared, that every Slave shall become free the moment he touches the soil of Austria, or even one of its ships.

To Portugal, which stands in the singular attitude of being subject to a potentate in America, i. e. Don Pedro of Brazil, the past year will be memorable as the date of her much loved Constitution.

And Greece—what shall we say of her? Another year has been added to her long and arduous conflict, but the goal which she seeks, is yet, we fear, far onward. While her resources held out, and she had to contend only with the Turks, her arms were almost uniformly victorious. Not less than 200,000 of these barbarians, it is estimated, have perished since the conflict began. And though in one point of view this is a most melancholy fact, in another it is the reverse; for we know that the reign of Mahomet is the reign of darkness and terror; that its pillars were laid in blood, and have been supported by tyranny and imposture; and that while its arbitrary sway continues, the souls of millions will be chained down to death.—But the Greeks have now become poor. The duties of the camp have withdrawn them from the pursuits of Agriculture; the enemy has ravaged their fields; their coffers are empty and their credit bad;—and in the midst of all these embarrassments, after exhausting their energy upon the Turks, they have had to contend with six successive expeditions from Egypt! We say then, the only wonder is, that they are not long since annihilated.

The most disastrous event for the Greeks which has happened during the year, is the fall of Missolonghi. This was a fortress of immense strength, not only in its batteries, but in the courage of its defenders. It had withstood the greatest power which Ibrahim could bring against it, in many successive engagements; and but for the "plague of hunger," and the treachery of French renegades, it might have defied his assaults to the present day. On the 23d of April it became a heap of ruins. And of the whole population including the troops, [perhaps ten thousand] not more than two thousand at farthest escaped. The greatest destruction of life was occasioned by the blowing up of the magazine to which, in desperation, a torch was applied by the Greeks themselves. Since that date no important movement has taken place on either side. Ibrahim has retained his ground in the Morea, and has occasionally traversed the country, for the purposes of plunder and conflagration. But on the other hand, his troops, which were greatly reduced at the fall of Misso-

longhi, have been still further diminished by the continual skirmishing of the Greeks, who in the midst of their misfortunes, seem not to be discouraged. They still have Napoli di Romania, which is another Missolonghi, and the Acropolis of Athens, and one or two other fortresses, all of which are so fortified either by nature or art, as to be nearly impregnable.

The war between the British and Burmese, which commenced about the middle of 1824, was terminated by treaty, on the 21st of February, 1826. By the conditions it involves, the Burmese cede to the British the province of Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui and Tannasserun; being very nearly the terms of the former treaty, which was accepted and broken by the Burmese, merely to gain time. We have seen no statement of the origin of this war which could at all justify the East India Company in undertaking it; and it is probable the subject would not bear a very severe scrutiny. Yet doubtless, in the result, the wrath of man has been made to praise God, not only by chastising a nation of heathen, but by preparing a way for the introduction of the Gospel throughout the conquered territory.

HINTS TO PARENTS.

Dialogue on Newspapers.—A.—How does it happen, neighbour B. that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning, and knowledge of the world, than mine? They all attend the same school, and for aught I know, enjoy equal advantages.

B.—Do you take the newspapers, neighbour A?

A.—No sir, I do not take them myself, but I now and then borrow one, just to read. Pray Sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B.—Why, Sir, they have a vast deal to do with it, I assure you; I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspapers. Indeed, a newspaper is a little school of itself. Being new every week, it attracts attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have been surprised that men of understanding, should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family.

A.—In truth, neighbour B. I frequently think I should like to take them; I cannot well afford the expense.

B.—Can't afford the expense! what, let me ask, is the value of two or three dollars a year, in comparison with the pleasure and advantages to be derived from a well conducted newspaper? As poor as I am, I would not, for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading, and hearing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection, that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society—Oh, don't mention the expense; pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it.

A.—I believe you are right. I now begin to see my folly. I will go home and order the printer to send me his paper immediately.—Chris. Adv.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

Many of our choicest blessings have become such common blessings, that we hardly realize their worth. The art of printing has proved an incalculable good; and yet it has become such an every day employment, and has filled the earth with so many monuments of beauty, usefulness, and art, that we scarcely turn an eye of thankfulness to God as we survey them. Christianity first seized on this noble art, and made it a most powerful aid in the reformation. The infidels of Europe learned its immense importance, and used it too successfully, alas! to propagate error and people the world of despair.—They would, no doubt, have gone on triumphantly for a much longer time, had not the terrible wheel of revolution, the sure result of such principles, rolled back with bloody recoil upon its movers. The world was astonished beyond example with the awful reaction of infidelity, making its founders wretched martyrs on its relentless altars. What would have been the hope of the world in these disastrous revolutions, so fresh in the memory of the present generation, had not some faithful ones kept the ancient path of goodness, and aroused themselves to apply the sovereign remedy to these convulsions. They held up the precious religion of Jesus, as Moses raised the brazen serpent, and very many, bitten by the monster infidelity, were

healed, and assisted in healing others.—Christians now were not ashamed to meet the infidel and atheist on their own ground, and turn their own weapons against them. Tract met and repulsed tract—magazine met magazine—volume arrayed itself against volume—the age of reason became the night of folly—winged messengers, heralds of truth, were seen every where; and the blessed result of all these labours is the glorious prospect now before us.

Religious newspapers arose in the midst of this contest. They have borne much of the battle, experiencing the same hatred and the same love, from different classes of men, as the servant of Christ encounters in his faithful labours. They bear the honourable scar of a righteous conflict against the prince of darkness; yet they have not gone into inglorious repose, satisfied with the laurels of past success. They are now the advance guard of the army of the faithful. Where they fail to meet an enemy, they fail not to cheer and encourage a friend.

One most important end resulting from the diffusion of religious newspapers among the friends of Jesus, has been to make them acquainted with each other, and thus has brought them nearer together.—The adversary has always delighted to make Christians of different denominations believe the worst of each other; and faithfulness to Christ, under their existing impressions, has compelled them to draw the sword against a brother. How far these ungenerous impressions have worn away, many are witnesses; but the great day of retribution alone will fully show the extent of the agency of religious papers in effecting this desirable end.

The time may come when every family in the world will have a Bible, a tract, and a religious newspaper, laying together, near the sacred altar of their domestic peace; and that time will be very near the millenium of glory to the church. That paper will be earliest seen by the infant—will lay on the dying couch latest seen by failing age: not from any worth in the paper, the art of printing, or any accompanying circumstances in themselves simply considered, but because the paper is a servant of Christ, and has been honoured to bear the messages of mercy and good will to men.—Ch. Advocate.

PAUL, APOLLOS, AND CEPHAS.

[The following beautiful illustration of the diversity of Ministerial talents and manners in the Church of Christ, is from the Baptist Recorder.]—Philadelphia.

A B & C. were three ministers of the gospel, in the west; they were all men of holy life and much devotedness to their work; but the graces of the Spirit of God shone variously in them; for although they were equally great men, they were not of the same cast.

A's warmth of heart, was only equalled by B's tenderness, and C's ardour.

A's zeal, like an overflowing fountain of water, issued forth from such a depth, that no change of seasons, or contiguous mountains of ice, could chill its enlivening current.

B's affection and meekness like sweet incense mollified and transformed, the surrounding contagion of impatience, envy and irritation.

C's stability and decision, like a mountain of burnished brass, overawed and repelled every daring intruder, from his domains.

A. used the weapons of Peter, thundering conviction to the heart, charging on sinners the mighty guilt of the Saviour's death.

B. used the weapons of Jeremiah and John, moving on the sinner's heart to weep for misspent time.

C. like Paul arranged his matter, moved with majesty, and triumphantly captivated the sinner by the strength of his arguments.

A. approached his brethren with smiles. B. met them with tears, and C. with undissembling candour.

Enter into the presence of A, and you were at once excited to love him. Approach B. and you were immediately ashamed of yourself. And when you beheld the face of C, you were constrained to revere.

A. greatly excelled in the forcible simplicity of his sermons.

B. greatly excelled, in his comprehensive views and luminous exhibition of the gospel plan.

C. outstripped them both, in describing various properties and actions of the human heart, in its relations to God.

A's instruments, (though not satirical) cut at almost every breath.

B. entered the heart by the most tender

feelings, and impressed it deeply with the hand of death, and the presence of God. C. wrought with a heavy hammer, and although it fell but seldom, it broke the rock in pieces.

They were all eloquent indeed, but A's eloquence flowed from an overwhelming compassion for perishing souls, which rolled from his heavenly tongue in such a torrent, that all the plains below were moved as by one impulse, to cry for mercy.

B's eloquence was natural, easy, and flowing gently along its deep channel, overhung by thick bending willows, pointing to many a silent grave, until the crowd who hung upon his trembling lips, felt themselves in the society of the dead, trembling for the end of those who are unmindful of their God.

C's eloquence was studied, ingenious, and carried the gazing throng by slow process, up the difficult ascent, to the top of Calvary, thence to the top of Pisgah, thence to the judgment seat, thence displaying the wonders of Heaven and of Hell; until the world receded to a point, and all hearts resolved to seek Him who manages the vast concerns of eternity.

IMPROVEMENT.

"Let no man glory in men; for all things are yours, whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas."—Paul

REVIVALS IN GEORGIA.

A letter from Georgia, published in the N. Y. Observer says, "a work of grace has commenced among the members of the Legislature at Milledgeville. At an anxious meeting, 15 of them were inquirers, and 5 or 6 indulged a hope, that they had found the Messiah." At Athens College, Ga. 30 students were subjects of a revival, and the good work had commenced in several other places in the state.

For the Christian Secretary.

ALLOWANCES FOR A TRAVELLING PREACHER.

MR. EDITOR,

I send you an article, which I should like you would insert in your paper, because it embraces a subject which is not generally so well understood, as I wish it might be. If therefore you would insert it, you would at least please the writer.

In looking over the Connecticut Observer of Jan. 1st, 1827, I noticed an article entitled, "Allowances to a travelling preacher," signed by "C.;" in which an allusion is made to the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, respecting the support of the travelling preachers, their wives, widows, and children. After mentioning the sum allowed to a preacher, his wife, and children, he says, "How little ground there is for declamation, against the high salaries in other denominations."

Now as this writer insinuates that the allowance received by a travelling preacher, amounts to nearly as much as is generally received by Ministers of other denominations, and expresses a wish to have mistakes rectified, if he has made any, I would be glad to lay this subject fairly before your readers.

1. The regulation to which this writer alludes, is the plan recommended by the General Conference, designed to point out a course by which our Societies might support their Ministers, and to limit the claims of the Ministers on the Societies whom they serve.

A Minister may receive \$100 for himself, \$100 for his wife, \$16 for each child under 7 years, and \$24 for each child over 7 and under 14. Those preachers whose wives are dead, shall be allowed for their children, a sum sufficient to pay their board during the above term of years. Nevertheless, this rule shall not apply to the children of preachers, whose families are provided for by other means.

Now suppose a preacher has a family consisting of a wife and four children, two of which are under 7 years of age, and two are over 7 and under 14. For the support of this family he may receive \$280 salary. And it is farther provided, that a Committee shall be appointed by the Quarterly Conference of the circuit or station, to make an estimate of the amount necessary to furnish fuel, and table expenses for the family. But by table expenses, is not to be understood all the provisions which the family will consume; but such provisions as may be necessary, together with his other allowances, to enable him to live comfortably among his brethren, whom he serves.

There may sometimes be peculiarities in the families of preachers, arising from sickness or other causes, which the limited sum of \$280 cannot possibly meet.—There may be children over 14 years, who may be as helpless as those under 7. These things had long been perceived, and their inconvenience severely felt by our travelling preachers. And although the Societies whom they served, might feel disposed to resist them in such cases, yet as system is the glory of Methodism, it was thought best to have it regulated by some rule of general conference. Hence the above rule was introduced. A committee is to be appointed, who shall take into view the circumstances of the family of their Minister, who may be appointed to labour among them; and make such an estimate as they may think necessary.—

This estimate in country places, very seldom exceeds 100 dollars. So a preacher who has a family of 4 children, may receive 380 dollars, besides his travelling expenses; which consist of the expenses of going to and from Conference, moving his family to his circuit, occasional batings for his horse, shoeing his horse, and gate tolls—which ordinarily amounts to 20 dollars more.

2. The above is the plan recommended by the General Conference. But it is only recommended—they have no authority by which they can enforce this plan, so as to secure any part of the sum—it depends wholly on the good feelings of the Societies whom they serve. And I doubt not, but if the amount of what is received as salary and table expenses, by our preachers who have families, and some perhaps consisting of 6 or 8 children, were estimated, if we take the United States at large, (and except those who are stationed in some of our principal cities, where perhaps the provisions are more ample,) it would not average \$200 per annum. And as to houses and heavy furniture, they are provided but in very few instances. This is owing in many cases, to the circumstances of the people whom they serve, and the disposition the preachers feel to be contented with what they receive; their object being not to lay up treasure on earth, but to save souls. If but the third part of their claim were received, they cannot collect it after the year is ended. If twice the amount they claim were collected, they would receive no part of the surplus.

Now when all these things are taken in view, it will greatly diminish the amount of salary supposed to be given to Methodist travelling preachers.

3. As to the support of superannuated preachers, widows and orphans, where is it to come from? Why, from the funds of the Conference. What funds? A collection it is true, is usually made annually, with these objects in view. But what can be expected from circuits, who have given their preacher but half his claim? It is true, the profits arising out of our book concern, have these objects in view; and the interest arising from what is called the Chartered Fund, is applied to the same objects. Beside these, we have no resources worth mentioning. And we can make it appear from the journals of our Conference, that these "funds" do not generally amount to more than 35 cents on a dollar: so that when a man has worn himself out in the work, and can do no more; is superannuated and retires, (not for want of employment, as this writer insinuates, but for want of health and strength,)* whose family consists of a wife and 4 children, would receive only 98 dollars; for there is no provision made for such, of house and heavy furniture, nor even of table expenses.—A widow with 4 children would receive 63 dollars.—And if a man who has travelled and laboured through the year, has received more than 35 per cent on his claim, he can receive no part of these funds.

4. As to "declamation against high salaries in other denominations," I cannot say to what he alludes in particular, I do not think that generally, the Ministers of religion in other denominations, receive more than is suitable for the comfort of their families. A Minister must necessarily expend more for the support of his family, than is generally necessary to the families of his parishioners. He necessarily has more calls than is common for other people; he must set an example of charity and liberality toward the poor; and if any benevolent institution is set on foot, the Minister must be the first among its patrons. Nor would it be suitable for him to enter the pulpit, in the every-day garb of a day labourer. He must have a library, and a room, that he may prepare to bring things out of the treasury, "both new and old." Where a Minister serves a rich congregation, he may expect a support bearing some proportion to the wealth of his congregation. But if providence has placed him among a people who are poor, he should endeavour to accommodate his manner of living to his income, and be "content with his wages."

I presume the declamation of which this writer complains, arises from those circumstances which sometimes occur, when Ministers are seen leaving the flocks over which they have been settled, and going to other places; for no other reason, only because they are offered a higher salary. When men are seen leaving the poor to perish for lack of knowledge, and thereby giving us reason to believe they are seeking the fleece rather than the flock. When wealth and honour, are the only objects they have in view, they are hirelings, and not good shepherds of the flock.

A TRAVELLING PREACHER.

* In the Observer of the 15th inst. what is called a "correction" is introduced; but the Editor might have spared himself this trouble, for I doubt whether many of his readers understood him to say, that a "superannuated" was out of employ for want of a charge.

For the Christian Secretary.

MR. EDITOR,

I was much pleased with reading in your last, some Resolutions passed at the

Minister's Meeting of Litchfield, Ct. held last month at Colbrook. They breathe something of the spirit of 1780. It is my impression, Sir, that the Baptist Ministers and Churches in New-England, have been for years departing more and more from that disinterested zeal, and unsparing labour, which characterized our fathers. Instead of those self-denying exertions for the good of soul, and the triumphs of the Redeemer's kingdom, which were then so eminently blessed to the promotion of vital godliness, and the extension of our denominational sentiment, there appears now too much of a disposition for ease and popularity, among both ministers and people. This is attended with what might naturally be expected—a declension in spirituality, with wasting and desolation among many of our Churches.

I believe that thirty or forty years ago, it was the uniform practice with the Baptist Associations in this part of the country, to see that all the feeble, destitute Churches within their limits, and especially belonging to their body, were supplied with occasional preaching. This certainly was the practice in the Warren Association, which is the oldest, and was for many years the only one, in New-England. To this fact their Minutes will testify, where we find their appointments made and published, as proposed in the resolves which have elicited these remarks.

I am much gratified to find proposals for reviving that ancient, commendable, useful system of benevolence; and hope it will shortly go into full and extensive operation, not only in this, but also in all Associations. K.

For the Christian Secretary.

MR. EDITOR,

The recent accounts in the Christian Secretary of revivals of religion, have at the same time gratified, and convicted me of neglect of duty. And hoping that it may add to the encouragement and pleasure of the disciples of Christ, I will even at this late day inform you, that during the autumnal months, the Baptist Church in this place was favoured with a work of grace.

During a few weeks, the work was so powerful and extensive among our congregation, that the house in which anxious meetings were held, was crowded with those who manifested a great desire for salvation.

Soon after the commencement of the work, some persons who had a short time previous obtained a hope in the merits of the Saviour, were baptized. The administration of the ordinance was blessed as the means of awakening others, and a peculiarly solemn effect attended it on each succeeding administration; which occurred with but few exceptions, every Lord's day for three months.

I am unable to state with precision, the number who have obtained a hope; but twenty have already been added to the Church, and there are others, who will probably soon offer themselves as candidates for membership.

It increases my pleasure to be able to state, that several cases of awakening occurred among the children of our Sabbath School, through the instrumentality of the teachers; one of which, a little girl thirteen years of age, has obtained hope in Christ. On relating her religious exercises to the Church, she not only gave decided evidence of being a new born soul, but also exhibited convincing proof of the utility of Sabbath schools. The readiness, the artless simplicity, and apparent godly sincerity, with which she quotes the Scripture, which are the foundation of her hope, and authority for her practice, are sufficient to overcome the most settled prejudices against those schools, and to excite the disciples of Jesus to activity in their formation and support.

May the work of the Lord continue in our land, and bless the Churches of our Lord Jesus Christ. Yours, &c.

BENJAMIN M. HILL.

New Haven, Jan 8th, 1827.

Extract of a Letter from a Missionary to the Editor, dated New-Haven, Jan 12.

"I cannot be particular at this time respecting my visits among the destitute, but will mention that at Stratford the Lord is evidently pouring out his spirit and calling up the attention of the people by the instrumentality of brother Linsley; Five have recently obtained a hope in Christ, and a goodly number are deeply affected with a sight and sense of their danger as lost sinners, and their tears tell us more than words. You will probably hear more particularly respecting the good work before long. In Milford the Lord is graciously at work in the hearts of a number; the work commenced some time ago, and appeared to be almost at a stand, but it appears to revive again. Yours in Gospel bonds.

A. W. WHITNEY.

MR. G. ROBINS.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Beekman, Dutchess Co. N. Y. Jan. 9.

"The gracious Lord has looked upon our low estate in mercy, and is pouring us out a blessing, which has greatly revived the hearts of His friends in this place. We have baptized 14 since Sept.

last, and there are a number more who have entertained a hope of late. Our meetings are solemn and delightful. May the blessed work go on till we shall have no occasion to say to our neighbours, "Know the Lord," &c. I am yours.

ABNER OSBORN."

From the N. Y. Baptist Register.

To our Patrons.—We salute them with the compliments of the season, and thank them for their patronage, and solicit their aid in the further circulation of the Register. With no great effort, two thousand more subscribers might be procured, and more than two thousand dollars be put into the missionary fund. Let every patron procure an additional subscriber, and send us his name, and this would enlarge our list to more than 5000. It would not cost over two hours each. We depend on your making the experiment. Begin the new year with an effort in the cause of benevolence.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1827.

The present number of this paper closes the third volume of the new series, and the third year of our Editorial labours. On the last page will be found the index to this volume, agreeably to promise. The Editor, in behalf of the "Board of the Convention," tenders his thanks to those who have given to the "Secretary" their patronage, and steady support.

Like most other publications of a similar character, this has had, at its commencement, to contend with pecuniary difficulties. But at this we are not disappointed, or disheartened; for we have not a right to expect the accomplishment of any important and valuable object, in a world where so many adverse influences are to be met and overcome, without much labour and difficulty.—But the friends of the Secretary will be pleased to learn, that it now has a far more extensive patronage in this State, than at any former period. And if the denomination shall continue to foster its interests, and shall unitedly give it their support, they may very soon, in addition to other advantages, derive a revenue from it, to disburse among the feeble Churches.

The importance of a medium of communication of this kind, with the Churches, has become so apparent, that argument now, to prove its importance, would seem almost gratuitous—experience has tested its utility.—The practice of other denominations of Christians, who have each their several weekly publications, goes to show the importance which they attach to this mode of communicating with their brethren, and the public.

The present is an important era in the history of the Christian Church. Her cords are lengthening, and her stakes are strengthening on every hand.—We live under a dispensation, which may with propriety be called emphatically, the dispensation of the Spirit. Said Jesus to his disciples, speaking of the work which the Holy Ghost should accomplish after his ascension, "He shall glorify me." This promise began to receive its accomplishment on the day of "Pentecost," and God, the Holy Spirit, is now displaying his power in the conversion of sinners. At no former period in modern times, have we heard of such signal exhibitions of the efficacy of divine grace, in transforming the human heart. At no period since the Apostolic age, has such immediate, and evident success followed the use of means for the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom, as at the present time.

Nor has this success been confined to our own country; but while we have been favoured the year past, with witnessing the signal manifestations of divine mercy at home, we have also been permitted to rejoice at the success of the Gospel abroad. "Ethiopia is stretching forth her hands unto God," and the distant Islands of the Sea are receiving his law. The multitude of those whose hearts are tuned to the songs of Zion, is augmenting in every land where the faithful Missionaries of the cross have come.

To the friends of Immanuel, these accounts are cheering and refreshing, like cold water to a thirsty soul; and tend to invigorate, and prepare them, with greater resolution, and increasing fortitude, to labour for the glory of Christ.—It is desirable that all our friends should feel an individual concern, in sustaining the "Secretary," and contributing something to its interests; by writing for its columns, or by inducing others to take it.

The Editor will endeavour to make the "Secretary" what the Convention designs it should be, a paper adapted to the circumstances of our brethren and friends in this State.

We are pleased to learn from various sections of the State, that the conduct of the "Board," in the appointment of Missionaries to travel, and preach among the Churches, meets their entire approbation. And from the evident blessing of God on the labours of our Missionaries and located brethren, we are encouraged to hope, that far richer blessings are yet in store for the Churches. Let all remember the solemn injunction of God, "Bring ye all the tithes into the store house, that

there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts: if I will not pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

A respected correspondent has suggested to us, that as the truth in regard to the ordinance, and subjects of immersion, is so plainly revealed in the New Testament, and has been so fully discussed by the baptized Church, and so fully conceded by the unbaptized Church, that further argument on the subject is inexpedient. Because, (our correspondent suggests) it is not the want of light in reference to this point, that prevents the whole Church of Christ from coming up to the Gospel standard, in a uniform attention to this manifest duty; but the delay, and even opposition of the Anti-baptist Church, must be traced to some other cause, and a cause too, which none but God can remove.

It is therefore suggested as the duty of the baptized Church, that as they believe that prayer is the moral lever, that is to overturn the world, and introduce the happy and glorious era, when "there shall be but one fold and one shepherd," as there is but "one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism;" so the baptized Church, in all her dispersions, should make it a subject of special, specific, humble, ardent and persevering prayer to God, both in public and in private, that he will hasten the return of that glorious period, for which the Saviour prayed, in that ever memorable prayer, recorded by John, 17th Chapter, and 23d verse of his Gospel, wherein he asks the Father, that his disciples "might all be one"—one in spirit, one in doctrine, and one in practice. And while thus engaged in praying for the unbaptized Church of Christ, that the Holy Ghost may constrain them to yield that external obedience to the commands of Christ, in regard to the ordinance of immersion, from a sincere conviction of their duty, which his word requires; that the Church should not forget to pray also for themselves, that they too, may be made pure in faith, and pure in practice.

We think the above suggestions important at the present time. For men have tried in vain to remove this barrier, which now divides the real Church of Christ; and they have found indeed, in relation to this subject, that "vain is the help of man." Argument now, only seems to irritate those whom we would convince; but our consolation is, that God can, and he has promised he will, make his "people willing in the day of his power."

This barrier being removed, we see no reason why the whole Church holding the "Head," should not be merged in one. To accomplish this, none need to bow to their fellows in regard to baptism; but let all bow to the authority of Jesus Christ. And doing this, let them retain all the privileges they now possess, and blessings inculcated greater will be added to them.—When this stumbling block shall be removed out of the way, the Church may expect to witness the descent of the Holy Ghost, as at the beginning, and love running from heart to heart.—Converts would then be multiplied, and the Church purified and enlarged; Ephraim would no more vex Judah, nor Judah vex Ephraim, but when converts gladly received the word, they would as the natural result, as in primitive times, and according to primitive example and precept, be immersed into the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, as an evidence of their death to the world, their love to the Saviour, and their adoption into his family.

The Christian Church general, now maintaining as she does essentially, one Lord, and one faith, have but one step more to take, and all would have the one baptism, and then we might expect to see more visible manifestation of the existence of "one God and Father of all," and that he would more gloriously shew that he was indeed, with all his people, and in them all.

Do the baptized Church believe from the testimony of Scripture, that the time will come, when all Zion's watchmen will see eye to eye, and walk and labour together? Then certainly their prayers should be to God, for the accomplishment of this glorious destiny to the Church.

We have seen, and the Church has mourned over the sad effects, of opposition to the plain directions of the New Testament, in regard to the ordinance of immersion. In many instances God has poured out his spirit—souls have been converted from sin to holiness—the word of God has pointed them to the path which Jesus trod, and the Spirit has moved them to follow in that humble and obedient way, his sacred footsteps. But opposition has arisen—arguments have been used to dissuade—they have been told that something else would do as well, &c. &c.—Discord has ensued, the blessed influence has been withdrawn; for

"The Spirit, like a peaceful dove, Flies from the realms of noise and strife." Strife and contention have been engendered, and in this way, the peace of the Church has been marred, and its beauty defaced.—This picture is not highly drawn—we did not intend it, lest we should give offence. Do any still ask, what shall be done?—Where is the remedy for this destructive

evil? We reply, as at first suggested by our correspondent,—Let the word of God, and prayer, and Christian faithfulness, and a meek and quiet spirit, be our only weapons of attack and defence.—The ultimate purity and union of the Church is certain, for God has promised it.

In closing these remarks, we will only observe: Should the unbaptized Church think our views, as above expressed, savour of arrogance, we have only to request their prayers for us, that God will enlighten us with a thorough knowledge of his will, and give us grace to walk in the path of righteousness.

We make this last remark, because we are sensible how tenacious some Christians are, of some ceremonies, which we esteem very injurious to the Church of God; and we do not wish to give needless offence, by expressing our convictions in this matter.

We shall shortly wait on our subscribers with their bills for the Secretary. Those whose accounts are of more than a year's standing, are particularly, and earnestly requested, no longer to delay making remittance, *post paid*, to the Editor.

The statement, signed "A Travelling Preacher," is from a source so respectable, as to entitle it to full credit. It is not our intention to enter the lists of controversy with any one, in regard to the subject embraced in this communication; but at the particular request of the writer, we have been induced to give publicity to his statement of facts.

The thermometer stood at 10 deg. below zero, at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, the 19th inst. I was said to be the coldest weather which has been experienced in this city for 20 years.—Notwithstanding the large quantity of coal used by our citizens, and the excellent sleighing, the price of wood remains excessively high.

It will be seen, by accounts this day published under the head of Foreign Intelligence, that war has commenced between Spain and Portugal, and that the latter is sustained by England.

General Intelligence.

Congressional.

Nineteenth Congress—Second Session.
SENATE—January 5—11.

On Friday, Mr. Rowan, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to limit and restrain the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, in certain cases. The bill authorizing the sale of the reserved Salt Springs, in the State of Missouri, was passed. The bill for diminishing the duty on imported Salt was read a second time and postponed to Monday. Mr. Reed submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of increasing the salary of the Postmaster General.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. On Monday, the "Bill authorizing the President to cause a road to be opened between Fort Smith, in Arkansas and Natchitoches, in Louisiana," which was rejected on Friday, was reconsidered. Mr. Reed's resolution proposing an inquiry into the necessity of increasing the salary of the Postmaster General, was agreed to. The bill entitled "an act to regulate process in the Courts of the United States," was ordered to a third reading. About one o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

On Tuesday, the bill to provide for the location of the two townships of land reserved for a Seminary of learning in the Territory of Florida, and to complete the location of the grant to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky, after some discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The bill to graduate the price of Public Lands, and to cede the refuse up to the States in which they lie, was considered, and strongly opposed in an able speech, by Mr. Barton. The bill with an amendment, proposed by Mr. Hendricks, was postponed to the 26th inst.

On Wednesday, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines of Missouri to be exposed to sale, was considered, and after some discussion, was laid on the table. The bill for opening military roads in the territory of Michigan, was taken up, and after an animated debate, was laid on the table.

On Thursday, a bill was reported for reducing the duties on certain imported articles. A bill was reported for increasing the salary of the Postmaster General to 6,000 dollars. Mr. Dickerson, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill for distributing a portion of the national revenues among the States, reported the same. Mr. Smith, of Md. submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the balance of the two millions authorized to be kept in the Treasury, to one million, and of appropriating the same to the payment of the debt due to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

House—January 3—11.

On Friday, the House was occupied a great part of the day in considering the bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution, which was acted on in Committee of the Whole. The amendment bill reported by Mr. Burgess, and moved by him as an amendment to the original bill, providing for the officers only, was rejected; and the old bill, which embraces both officers and soldiers, passed through the Committee, and was reported to the House with the blanks filled.

On Saturday, the resolution of Mr. Cambreleng, calling for the correspondence with the Netherlands, in relation to discriminating duties, was adopted, calling upon the War Department for a statement of the number of the surviving officers of the continental establishment not on the Pension List; upon the Commissioners of Naval Hospitals, for the amount of the sums they have received and expended; upon the Treasury Department, for statements of the compensation allowed to surveyors of the United States. A resolution calling for a statement of the amount an-

nually received and expended for the relief of sick disabled seamen, from 1819 to 1826, was offered by Mr. Tomlinson. A resolution offered by Mr. Haile, relative to the removal of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, to the west of the Mississippi, after some discussion, was laid on the table; and the resolution offered by Mr. Weems to inquire into the expediency of assisting such free people of colour as wish to be sent to Liberia, was rejected.

On Monday, Mr. Tucker's resolution, calling for information as to the names of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution, was adopted, with a modification offered by himself. Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, offered two resolutions, calling on the President for information whether any Charges des Affaires have been appointed since the 1st of January, 1826, without the advice and consent of the Senate; and also calling for information for the amount of the expenditures connected with the Quarter Master's and Ordnance Departments. Mr. Wickliffe laid a resolution on the table calling for information as to the surveys of roads and canals which remains yet to be made. On motion of Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to consider the propriety of reducing the price of Public Lands to seventy-five cents per acre or fifty cents, in proportion to the time they have been in the market.

On Tuesday, the day was almost entirely occupied in the discussion of the resolutions laid on the table the preceding day by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee and Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky. The two former were agreed to, with amendments; and the discussion of the latter was suspended by a call of the order of the day. The further consideration of the Revolutionary Officers, and soldiers' bill was postponed. The select committee appointed on the subject of the letter of the Vice-President, on motion of Mr. Floyd, obtained leave to sit during the sitting of the House. The system of Cavalry Tactics prepared by the Board of Officers, of which Gen. Scott was President, was received from the War Department, and ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mercer laid a resolution on the table calling for information relative to the Custom House receipts from 1815 to the present time. A bill was reported from the Committee on Manufactures, relative to duties on imports; and a bill from the Military Committee to increase the Corps of Engineers. The resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, and discussed on the preceding day, was adopted with a modification.—The House then went into Committee on the bill providing for the relinquishment of certain claims to lands sold by the United States in the State of Ohio, but rose without taking a vote upon it, and obtained leave to sit again. A message from the President was received, communicating an interesting report from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to Dry Docks; and a communication from the War Department, containing the names of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, far as they could be furnished.

On Thursday, the House was principally occupied in discussing the bill for the Relief of the Revolutionary Officers and soldiers. Mr. Livingston made an unsuccessful attempt to call up his resolution on the subject of the Greeks. Mr. Webster, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill further to amend the Judicial System of the United States. Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported Bills making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1827, and for the Indian Department for the same period. Several other Bills were reported of which due notice will be taken when considered and acted upon.

From the N. Y. Statesman, Jan. 13.
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The very able and eloquent speech of Mr. Canning, which we insert at length this evening, excludes some and defers other matters not of so much immediate interest.

A letter from London, of the 14th ult. received in this city, says, "It is generally believed, that France is at the bottom of the aggressions upon Portugal, notwithstanding her protestations to the contrary. Judging from appearances, I should say we are likely to have a general stir on the continent, although many think the steps taken by ministers will be the only way to prevent it."

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Florida, Capt. Tinkham, arrived yesterday forenoon, in a remarkably short passage from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th of December. Disappointed of our own files, we tender our thanks to the editor of the Enquirer, for the loan of the London Courier to the 14th, and to the editors of the Daily Advertiser, for a Liverpool paper of the 16th December.

WAR IN EUROPE.

The most important intelligence by this arrival, is, that war has been re-commenced in the Peninsula. The world is no longer at peace; and there is some hope that the bigoted Ferdinand of Spain, may yet meet his deserts. We have only time to-day to give a brief outline of the important news.

On the 11th December, the following Message from the King of England was transmitted to the House of Commons.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty acquaints the House of Lords, that his Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and unity subsisting between his Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, his Majesty's aid against an hostile aggression from Spain.

"His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with his Majesty's ally, the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid, of the determination of his Catholic Majesty, neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed, from his Catholic Majesty's territory, any aggression against Portugal.

"But his Majesty has learnt with deep concern, that, notwithstanding these assurances, hostile roads into the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, and have been executed under the eyes of Spanish authorities, by Portuguese Regiments, which had deserted into Spain, and which the Spanish Government had repeatedly, and solemnly, engaged to disarm and to disperse.

"His Majesty leaves no efforts unexhausted to awaken the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequences of the apparent connivance.

"His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Lords, with the full and entire confidence, that the House of Lords will af-

ford to his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support in maintaining the faith of treaties, and in securing against foreign hostility, the safety and independence of the kingdom of Portugal—the oldest ally of Great Britain.

"G. R."

Mr. Canning then gave notice, that, to-morrow, he would move that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, in reply to his most gracious Message.

On the following day, (Dec. 12) the gallery of the House of Commons was filled to hear the discussion on the King's message. Mr. Canning took the floor to propose a reply to "His Majesty's most gracious speech," which should echo its sentiments, and promise the fulfilment of its anticipations. Mr. Canning then proceeded to detail the circumstances which led the ministry to adopt the measures they had. We have only time to-day to glance at the prominent parts of his speech.

He expressed the full conviction of the Ministry, and of himself especially, of the vital importance of the continuance of peace to England and the world. There was no question of present advantage, of anticipation of remote difficulty, which he would not have preferred to pass over, rather than call on the House of Commons to sanction any measure which appeared of a warlike tendency.

There were two causes which could not be compromised nor adjourn ed—national faith and national honour. He here spoke of the long duration and steady faith of the alliance existing between Portugal and England, which was dated back to distant centuries, and had survived a great variety of conflicting events. It was renewed in the transactions at Vienna in 1815. In 1807, when Bonaparte declared that the House of Braganza had ceased to reign, a secret convention was signed between the kings of England and Portugal, that the former would never acknowledge any other dynasty in Portugal save that of the House of Braganza.

By the treaty of 1810, that convention ceased to be secret, and became a part of the law of nations; and up to the treaty of Vienna the same obligation existed on the part of England. It relied, however, to a forced residence of the House of Braganza, in Brazil. Then followed the treaty of 1810. All these treaties were known to the country—to Spain—to the civilized world—and every view of the ease, Portugal had an unquestionable right to look to Great Britain as her ally and defender.

On the 31st of Dec. Mr. Canning received from the Portuguese Ambassador a direct demand for assistance. The answer was, that although rumours had reached ministers, there was no precise information on which to found a communication to Parliament. That precise information said Mr. C. arrived on Friday evening. The next day the decision of the government was taken, sanctioned by the King on Sunday, and communicated to the Parliament on Monday, and at the hour in which he was addressing the House, the troops were on the march.

Mr. Canning read an extract of a letter received that morning from the British minister at Portugal, stating that the day after the news arrived at Lisbon, of the entry of the rebels into Portugal, the Chambers granted permission to apply for foreign assistance by acclamation; the Peers rose in a body, and declared they were ready to give their personal assistance in repelling the invaders. It was a moment, said one of the Ministers to Sir William A. Court, worthy the good days of Portugal.

It was placed beyond all doubt that bands of Portuguese, armed, equipped, and provided, had crossed the frontier at several points. They were furnished and sent there by Spain, and it would be petty quibbling to say, that it was not a foreign invasion. Gentlemen would see, that the vote for which he meant to call on them, was a vote of defence for Portugal, not a vote of war against Spain. In all he meant to say, he should bear hard upon the Spanish government, but, unjustifiable as their conduct was, he did not mean to say there was no hope of coming to an arrangement. He did not say this, but he said it was their duty to fly to the defence of Portugal, be the assailant whom he might.

In referring to the free constitutional charter given to Portugal by the Emperor of Brazil, when he abdicated the throne in favour of his daughter, Mr. Canning said, as an individual, he had formed an opinion on it; but as a Minister, all he had to say was "May God prosper this attempt at constitutional liberty; and may the nation be found as fit to protect and cherish it, as in other respects it had proved itself capable of discharging its duties and maintain its place among the nations of Europe."

We have not time to make a full abstract of the speech, but it is not material, as we shall publish the whole to-morrow. Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Brougham, and almost the entire opposition coincided with the view taken by Mr. C. and the measures of the government. The address to the King was carried almost unanimously.

The London Courier of the 12th ult. says:—"The utmost activity prevails in every department of Government connected with the immediate embarkation of troops for Portugal. This morning, the following notice was posted up at Lloyd's."

NAVY OFFICE, Dec. 12.

"The principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, do hereby give notice, that they will immediately receive tenders, at this office, of ships, for the conveyance of troops from Deptford and Portsmouth to Lisbon."

T. HARDING."

The amount of troops to be despatched in the first instance is five thousand; of whom, four squadrons of cavalry are to form part.

Two regiments are also to be despatched from Cork and two from Gibraltar. The whole under the command of Sir W. Clinton.

Despatches from Lisbon were received in London on the 12th. Gen. Quiroga, with several hundred Spanish and Italian refugees, intend joining the Portuguese Constitutional army.

The following is an outline of the course of events which have led to the above important measures:

A Lisbon date of the 25th Nov. says that Count Villa Real, the Portuguese ambassador at Madrid, had returned to the former capital; having demanded his passports in consequence of the Spanish cabinet's countenance and aid to the refugees. The departure of the Portuguese legation was followed by notes from the ministers of England, France, Austria and Russia. These, it is added, brought Ferdinand to his senses.

The arms destined for the Spanish Royal

Guards at Palencia, were put into the hands of the Portuguese refugees. The concurrence of the Spanish government is therefore unequivocal.

A Zamora date of Nov. 25th states that an assault on the Constitutional garrison of Braganza was made by a party of the Royalists on the 20th. The garrison had received a reinforcement of 600 men, but the royalists were double their number, and strengthened by the desertion of a regiment from the other side; so that they prevailed, (though not till after hard fighting,) and gave the town up to pillage. The castle of Braganza up to the latest intelligence, (the 27th) was in the hands of the Marquis de Chaves.

In the vicinity of Almeida, the population had risen en masse in favour of the royalists; and they were receiving succours from all quarters. All the adherents of the constitutional system in the province of Tras-os-Montes were retreating in great haste towards the Douro. At Lisbon all was terror and confusion. The aye intelligence is confirmed by several posts, with various details. Braganza was illuminated after the entry of the royalists, and the inhabitants cried, "Long live the Infant, Don Miguel! may the English and her constitution perish!"

General Beresford had declined taking command of the Constitutional troops on the ground of their ill organization.

The furnishing of arms by the Spaniards to the Portuguese refugees, appears, from further accounts, to have been extensive and almost without disguise.

The people of Oporto are in much apprehension of an attack, and of the city being given up to pillage.

SPAIN.

There is nothing from this wretched country. A Spanish slave schooner, under Dutch colours, was recently captured by the English ship of war Aurora, attended with the most horrible circumstances. It appears that two officers, with a boat's crew, were sent on board the vessel to examine her papers. The Captain represented her as a Dutch schooner, laden with sugar, and after searching a considerable time, nothing to the contrary was discovered. Something, however, having occurred to raise their suspicion, one of the officers de-ascended into the hold, and, after some search, accidentally perceived the leg of a black man under a curtain, and, on pulling aside the curtain, more than 240 slaves were found, in a state of dreadful starvation! They had been at sea, from the coast of Guinea, 47 days; and 60, out of 300 and odd, had died on the passage, together with three others, the day after the capture. Only one day's provision was left in the schooner; and, on throwing a yam amongst them, they fought for it like hungry dogs.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

FROM COLOMBIA.

The Brig Bunker Hill, Capt. Smith, arrived last evening, 28 days from Cartagena.—The Editors of the Daily Advertiser received a paper from that place, of Nov. 25th, from which we extract the following:—

The Liberator, in Bogota.—By the extraordinary courier, of the 24th inst. we have received the wished for and highly gratifying news, that His Excellency, the President Liberator, arrived in the capital of the Republic on the 14th, at eleven in the morning. As the courier set out for this city the same day, he was barely able to bring the intelligence of his arrival, without any particulars.

His Excellency the Vice President, received him (Bolívar,) in the government palace, accompanied by the Secretaries, the corporations, and the other officers, civil and military; and as some letters state, written by very respectable persons, to whom we are indebted for the news, His Excellency the Liberator, replied to the public acclamations with which he was received, by crying *viva to the constitution*, which he denominated a charter, sacred and inviolable for two years."

This intelligence corresponds with the latest previous accounts of the conduct of Bolívar, on his return to Colombia, while at the same time, it throws a deeper veil of mystery over all his recent movements. Rebellion exists in Colombia, and there the Liberator declares for the Constitution, and denounces it a sacred and inviolable charter for two years. [Are not the two years about to expire?] Rebellion and conspiracy exist in Peru, and there the Liberator declares himself President for life, with power to appoint his successor the Vice President is also appointed for life, and his eldest son to succeed him. Bolívar asks of the Liberator the form of a constitution, and he recommends to them the appointment of a President for life, with power to name his successor. All these measures appear to aim at supreme power; but still, the words of liberty and patriotism are on his lips, and it is well known that the Congress of nations at Panama, was a favourite project of his own. Time must develop.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Conspiracy Trials.—On Wednesday morning last, the Counsel for Messrs. Barker, Vermilyea, Davis, Brown, and Spencer, produced a certiorari from Judge Woodworth, permitting the defendants to take their cases up to the Supreme Court for argument as to the right of granting them a new trial. The Supreme Court will probably decide upon their case in February. On motion of the District Attorney, the Court ordered the recognizances of the above named defendants to be increased, and they were each required to give two sureties in the sum of \$5,000 each, and themselves each \$10,000.

—In the case of Henry B. Lambert, the Court denied the application for a new trial. Judge Edwards then proceeded to pass sentence, first taking a brief review of the leading facts disclosed on the trial, and pointing out the necessity of preserving the upright administration of our monied institutions. He next stated the ground on which he considered it right to make a discrimination in their punishment; Charles Mowatt to the Penitentiary for two years; Henry Lambert and Samuel F. Lambert to the Penitentiary for one year; Thomas Hyatt to the Penitentiary for two years. Thomas Hyatt, not answering to his name, his recognizances were forfeited, which besides his own, were two su-

reties in the amount of \$2000 each.—Daily Adv.

The Morgan Case.—The Albany Argus says: We are informed by a gentleman who left Canandaigua on Saturday, that the sentence of the Court, in the cases of the persons convicted of removing Morgan, is as follows: Loton Lawson, two years confinement in the county jail; Nicholas G. Cheesebore, one year; John Seldon two months; and Edward Sawyer, one month. The three persons last named pleaded guilty to the indictment, and tendered affidavits, stating that they knew nothing of Morgan after he was conveyed as far as the Niagara river.—N. Y. Statesman.

IMPORTANT BANK DECISION.—The Court for the Correction of Errors sitting at Albany, confirmed on the 28th ult. the judgement of the Court below, declaring a note given to the Utica Bank by Philip Wager, and a note given to the same Bank by Smalley & Barnard, null and void, because that in discounting the note, the Bank agents retained the interest in advance, charged interest for the three days grace, and also because the Bank agents in computing the interest, calculated it at thirty days for each month, by which mode but three hundred and sixty days were allowed to the year. This, by a decision of both Courts, was declared to be usury; and as such freed the defendants from obligation to pay their own notes.

The brig Doris is advertised to sail from Baltimore in 6 or 8 days for Liberia, Africa. She will carry out a large number of coloured people to the African settlement.

On Thursday of last week, a little son of Mr. Isaac Dorman, of New-Haven, was burnt in such a manner as to cause his death, in consequence of his night-gown, which was of cotton, taking fire. Another warning to mothers.

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Edward Beecher was ordained pastor of Park Street Church and Society, in this city. The order of services was as follows:—Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Brown Emerson, of Salem; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Beecher, of this city; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover; Charge by Rev. Mr. Codman, of Dorchester; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Greene, of Boston; Address to the Church and people, by Rev. Mr. Fay, of Charleston; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Gile, of Milton.—Boston paper.

INSTALLATION.

On the 20th ult. the Rev. John N. Brown was installed Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Christ in Malden, Mass. The order of services was as follows:—Introductory Prayer by Rev. Bela Jacobs, of Cambridge; Reading select portions of Scripture, by Rev. Daniel Sharp, of Boston; Sermon by Rev. Henry Jackson, of Charlestown, from 2 Cor. v. ii; Installation Prayer by Rev. Professor Chase, of Newton; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Stephen Gano, of Providence; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Ebenezer Nelson, of Lynn; Charge to the Church, by Rev. Joseph Grafton, of Newton; and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. James D. Knowles, of Boston. A spirit of solemnity and tenderness appeared to pervade all the exercises, and the feelings of the congregation. The singing by the choir was appropriate and well performed, and harmonizing in its influence with the spirit of the occasion.

It is a gratifying circumstance, that both the Church and the Society united with entire unanimity, in the call and settlement of their Pastor. It is hoped the relation thus happily formed, and solemnly recognized, may be lasting, and blessed of the Great Head of the Church, to the prosperity of his cause in Malden.—Christian Watchman.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. James G. Bolles, to Miss Orta Lyman. Mr. Erustus Robins, to Miss Mary K. Rice. Mr. Theodore Spencer, Jun. to Miss Delia W. Hinsdale.

At East Windsor, Mr. P. H. Thrall, of this city, to Miss Cyndona Allen, of the former place.

At Vernon, by the Rev. Wm. Bentley, Mr. Wm. P. Cole, to Miss Roxey Bronson.

OBITUARY.

In this city, John Hempsted, Esq. aged 63. At Farmington, Deac. Timothy Gridley aged 83.

NOTICE.

AN adjourned meeting of the "Board of Managers, of the Convention of Baptist Churches in the State of Connecticut and vicinity," will be holden at the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting house in this city, on Tuesday, the 6th of Feb. next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

A. DAY, Sec'y.

Hartford, Jan. 13, 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stafford, hath allowed six months from the date hereof, to the creditors against the estate of JOHN WARREN, late of Tolland, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debared a recovery.

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN WARREN, Adm'r.

Tolland, Dec. 27, 1826. 3w51.

SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROBERT ROBINSON

HAS on hand, and is constantly receiving,

a large and extensive assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Suitable for the City and country trade; which he offers for sale, at wholesale and retail, at his Store, directly south of the State House, in Central Row.

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Country Merchants who deal in this article, can be supplied on as good terms as in any other market.

Hartford Dec. 30, 1827.

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